Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 145 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, May 31, 1794. [Whole No. 541.]

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA.

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

May 16 d

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A ſmall aſſortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has alſo to diſpoſe of
Barcelona Hand ſs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Souchong, Hyſon, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimſtone, &c.
May 10 d3w

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the Subſcribers to the Art 3es o Agreement of the Columbian Society, was this day held at Mr. Richardet's, for the purpoſe of chuſing Managers, &c. when the following perſons were choſen:

Robert Morris, Preſident.

MANAGERS.

James Greenleaf
Tr[illegible] Dodge,
John Nicholſon
Caleb Lownes,
Thomas Fitzſimons.
James Wilſon,
F. A. Muhlenberg,
Walter Stewart,
John Hall,
Richard Soderſtrom,
Nathaniel W. Appleton.

TREASURER.

Garrett Cottringer.

May 27 d1w

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, their cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Ruſus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Ruſus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.

Atteſt,

SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.

May 14. 1m.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.

City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
POLLY,
Burthen 1000 barrels.

SHE is a ſtaunch faſt ſailing new veſſel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the Weſt Indies. For terms apply to

DEBLOIS & BRECK.

At their ſtore, between Walnut and Cheſnut ſtreet wharves.

May 23 d

Midwifery.

Dr. Price, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and of Jeſus College in the Univerſity of Oxford, &c. &c. formerly lecturer on Midwifery in London, will commence early in the Autumn, a complete

Courſe of Lectures,
ON THE
Theory & practice of Midwifery
(With the lateſt Improvements)

And on the various Diſeaſes incident to Women and Children; of which timely notice will be given.

May 26 3t

Cincinnati of Pennſylvania,
May 28, 1794

A STATED meeting of the ſtanding Committee will be held on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock at the Coneſtogue waggon. Arrangements for the 4th July being neceſſary to be formed, the members are requeſted punctually to attend.

JOSEPH HOWELL,
d4t Secretary pro Tem.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the ſubject of the Waſhington Lottery, being by miſtake repeatedly addreſſed to the Commiſſioners for the City of Waſhington,

Perſons concerned are hereby informed, that all ſuch muſt be addreſſed either to W. Deakins jun. of Waſhington, or to the Subſcriber. The commiſſioners never having contemplated any further concern in this buſineſs, than in their aſſent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Waſhington, Peter Gilman, Boſton, and by the Subſcriber.

For the Lottery No. 2, the ſecurities already given will be retained by the commiſſioners, or transferred by them at their option to the Bank of Columbia; and the Commiſſioners will be conſulted reſpecting a judicious and equitable diſpoſition of the houſes to be built thereby; their treaſury or the Bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National Univerſity, and they will be conſulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the reſponſibility reſpecting the general diſpoſition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will reſt as in the Hotel Lottery, on the perſons whoſe names are and may be hereafter publiſhed as aſſiſtants to forward this buſineſs with

S. BLODGET.

Philad. May 28, d—3t.

Morris Academy.

THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. exclusive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.

GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,

Morriſtown, May 15, 1794

d1w.—w2m.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each,
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

HORSES.

Anthony Wechter, living in Third ſtreet near Callowhill ſtreet, at the ſign of the Pennſylvania Arms No. 214,
HAS FOR SALE,
One Pair
Bright Bay Horſes,
6 years old, upwards of 15 hands high—and one pair Cheſnut Brown with blazes, 4 years old, about 15 hands high. The terms will be made known, by applying to Mr. Wechter. 5t

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. d1w w&s tf

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE
} WINES of the firſt quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum
Coniac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin W. Moris,
The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,
Were he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of
WINES, &c.
Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion
Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.
May 9 tu&s2m

It is Requeſted,

THAT no perſon will ſupply any articles for the uſe of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, ſigned by ourſelves, or Samuel Anderſon, for us.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

May 30. dtf.

All perſons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch ſtreet, near Eighth ſtreet, as ſoon as convenient.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

May 30. dtf.

The Citizen Sans Culottes
AND
Mr. Ariſtocrat in Characteriſtic
DRESSES will make their appearance in Cherry Alley at 8 o'clock this evening for *the laſt time.*

May 30 *dt

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will conſer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. estf.

From the EAGLE.

AN EXTRACT.

Muſis amicur triſtitiam et metus
Tradam - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - porture in ventes.

Since now the tuneful Siſters deign,
So often woo'd, to greet my lyre,
I'll give the winds all care and pain,
Bleſt in my bottle, friend and fire,
No cares ſhall vex, nor fears controul,
My peaceful heart and tranquil ſoul.

Indifferent I how parties dance—
How *Genet* foams, or *Wilcocks* ſcrawls,
What capers now are cut in France—
What hairbrain'd ſpouter ſtands or falls—
Blow high—blow low, it matters not,
To me, how factions ſtorm a groat.

Why need the buſtling world's ſtrange din
Affright the pauper, or his muſe;
Since ſure, tho' little he may win,
Who nothing owns, can nothing loſe;
At worſt, remain *in ſtatu quo,*
Like me, and ſcrawl an ode or ſo.

Now royalty's gay bloſſoms blight—
Alas! and many a courtier ſobs;
Yet, if—*whatever is, is right,*
Why rail at *Jacobins* and *mobs*—
Scout at ca ira's frantic ſtrain
And d——n *Equality* and *Paine?*

The ſage, though diſcord's comets blaze,
And giddy ſubjects ſpurn at laws;
Kings bleed, and feuds a nation craze,
With calmneſs views one natural cauſe;
No trivial object turns his eye,
Nor ſmall clouds gloom his genial ſky.

Be ſlow (ſays one, well known by fame)
To judge the parties of the day:
Nor raſhly praiſe, nor raſhly blame,
The different actors in the fray.
When ſtate convulſions laſt ſo long,
Few ſides are wholly right, or wrong.

Go, ſee half Europe by the ears,
And Gallia's topſy-turvy plan
Sink peers to dirt—raiſe dirt to peers—
And term the inverſion rights of man:
Where now no politicians run,
But thoſe who plead with club and gun.

Men long enſlav'd, when once releaſed,
Will dance a little in their glee;
And when the car of ſtate they ſeize,
They're apt to ride and drive too free;
And Gallia's genius ſad complains,
That Phaetons hold whip and reins.

So fortune's windmill whirls, and muſt
Some e'er will ride, ſome trudge on foot;
Rogues rule, while honeſty in duſt
Muſt ſweat, and pay thoſe rogues to boot:
While all the flatterer Hope can ſay,
Is—"Every dog will have his day."
This offer'd to the muſes view,
More taught by nature than by book,
She liſp'd—man's rights, however few,
He'll get enough, by hook or crook;
And Sylvia thinks him apt to be,
Even when in chains, by far too FREE.

How oft is man untimely brave,
How often timorouſly cool;
How oft a tyrant, or a ſlave,
How oft a madman or a fool!
No decent medium keeps him ſtill,
He either muſt adore, or kill.
Yet LOUIS ſleeps within his tomb,
Nor art nor arms can call back fate;
Then warriors, turn, avert the doom
Of Poland's monarch, *wiſe* too late,
Unhappy Prince! unhappy land!
Oppreſt by a ſuperior hand!
For Ruſſia's Empreſs little heeds
The muſſy rules of wrong or right;
KATE ſtill can manage court intrigues,
Or, if 'tis neceſſary, *fight;*
Like mad Bellona in her car,
Cry—*havoc!* to her dogs of war.

O! when will peace from heaven deſcend,
The ruffian god of war controul,
With ſmiles her olive wand extend,
And ſpread its ſhade from pole to pole,
Huſh the loud clarion's ſhrill alarms,
The hiſs of feuds—and din of arms!

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

On a motion made and ſeconded in a Democratic Society in behalf of Mr. B. requeſting permiſſion to fill his balloon at

the chimney-top of the Hall during a warm debate; one member in oppoſition to this motion, aſked, Where is your equality, and where are your levelling principles, Citizens, that you would thus aid *a flighty, over-bearing* attempt to *ſoar* above the People? I aſſert that an attempt to promote the elevation of an individual above the multitude, muſt be ariſtocratic, or I do not underſtand the meaning of the word. Moreover, Citizens, I am by no means convinced that the meaſure would be ſafe. We have never heard of the force or effect of Democratic Gaz, when tied up in a bag. The balloon may burſt and ruin poor Citizen B. Nay, worſe than all this—it may mount with velocity before the ſuſpending or depending cords can be detached from the Hall, and taking us all up to the clouds along with Citizen B. we may carried—the Lord knows where.

No, Citizens, *altho' we have frequently met to propoſe high-flying, and dangerous projects for* others, *I never have underſtood that we were to truſt* our own *carcaſes in the voyage.*

This ſtruck the members ſo forcibly, that the motion paſſed in the negative, by an unanimous vote.

Mr. B. will now be obliged to look elſewhere for his gaz—or the expectations of the public will again be diſappointed, and none more ſo, than thoſe of your humble ſervant—

NOOLLAB.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 1.

The Cordeliers have reſolved to celebrate a civic feſtival, in caſe Hebert, Momoro, Ronſin, and Vincent, ſhould be acquitted.

In conſequence of the unuſual number of perſons now confined in Lancaſter goal for debt, Lord Kenyon, who is now on that circuit, much to his honor, has made an order of court—

"That if any creditor who may have "arreſted the body of his debtor, previ- "ous to or during the term preceeding "the Aſſizes—and does not declare a- "gainſt within three days previous to the "Aſſizes—then ſuch priſoners ſhall be diſ- charged from the ſaid arreſt and action."

It would be an ineſtimable benefit to the commercial part of this country if the ſame rule were generally extended.

At a country meeting at Edinburgh, held on the 24th inſtant, it was agreed, that the country ſhould raiſe volunteer troops of fencible cavalry, conſiſting of not leſs than 50 nor more than 80 men each troop, to ſerve only during the war, and within the kingdom; and a committee was appointed to conduct the buſineſs.

The Kent ſubſcription, towards defraying the expence of embodying the militia, amounts to near 7000l.

April 3.

The Bruſſels Gazette has at length announced the *defection* of the King of Pruſſia from the Grand Federal Alliance againſt France!

Mr. Erpe, a watchmaker of Caſtle Donington, was tried before Baron Thompſon, at the late Leiceſter aſſizes, upon a charge of uttering ſeditious words. The witneſſes for the proſecution were Samuel Baker, an exciſeman, and William Hearſon, a publican, both of whom had liſtened to the converſation of Mr. Erpe, and had been inſtigated to inform by an aſſociation at Caſtle Donington.

The Jury, after retiring for about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict, "Guilty of ſpeaking the words, but not with the ſeditious intent." His Lordſhip refuſed to accept that verdict, and the Jury, after retiring again, in ten minutes brought in another verdict of "Guilty of ſpeaking the words, but not with an intent to diſturb government:" this alſo was rejected by the court. The Jury then brought in a general verdict, "*Not Guilty*," but being repeatedly interrogated by his Lordſhip, and ſome of the officers of the court, whether they were unanimous, and one of the jury appearing to heſitate, they were ſent back once more. They however, returned a *fourth time*, and brought in a general verdict of NOT GUILTY; which was recorded.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Yeſterday morning Capt. William Fairfax, of the Queen Charlotte Packet, came to the India-Houſe, with the pleaſing intelligence of her ſafe arrival at Falmouth.

Arrangements in the Supreme Council of Calcutta.

The Marquis Cornwallis having, in a letter from Madras, declared his reſignation of the Governor General, a ſpecial meeting of the Supreme council at Calcutta, was held on the 28th of October, at which Sir John Shore, took the oaths and his ſeat as Governor General, with the uſual forms.

Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie, at the ſame time, took his ſeat at the board as commander in chief of the company's forces in India; and Mr. Graham reſumed the office he had formerly held of acting Preſident to the board of revenue.

Death of the Nabob of Bengal.

The Nabob Mobaric Ul Dowla, Nabob of Bengal, departed this life on the 6th of September.

The Nabob Ul Mulk, his eldeſt ſon, is declared his ſucceſſor.

The moſt flattering accounts are received of the proſperous ſtate of the Company's affairs in general; and that the utmoſt harmony ſubſiſts between the Britiſh government and the native powers of India.

The French have, however, been but too ſucceſsful in their depredations on the country trading veſſels, and are ſaid to have made ſome very rich captures.

PARIS, March 27.

Letters from Holland announce, that advices from the Cape of Good Hope have brought the news of the taking of Batavia by the French.

At the trial of the conſpirators one only, Laboureau, was acquitted. As ſoon as he was liberated, the Preſident of the Tribune embraced him, and placed him at his ſide, while the hall reſounded with applauſes. When the ſentences were pronounced, Anacharſis Clootz was the only one who addreſſed the auditors. He appealed to the human race, whoſe conſtant orator he had been. Ronſin made an attemp to ſpeak, but was carried off with the reſt.

Madame Quetineau declared herſelf pregnant.

The conpirators, when carried back to the Conciergerie, demanded a gallon of wine to be divided among them, and ſome ſoup. About nine, yeſterday morning, they were conveyed in three carts to the place of execution. Never (ſays the Editor of the Annales Patriotique) did a ſpectacle attract ſuch a croud, ſuch an infinite number of ſpectators. During the whole way along, hands were clapped, and hats toſſed in the air, amidſt the cry of "Live the Republic." Inſenſible to the indignation manifeſted againſt them, they paſſed along, and, when at the foot of the ſcaffold, they embraced each other. Hebert, vulgarly entitled father Ducheſne was guillotined the laſt, and his head was diſplayed to the people. At this ſight, the clapping of hands and ſhouts of the ſpectators were accompanied by the cry of "Live the Republic."

The Cordeliers, in their ſitting of the ſame day, announced, that proviſions were every where abundant, and the late ſcarcity was merely a criminal contrivance. The eating houſes were extremely well ſupplied, and indeed feaſted their cuſtomers too well. It was therefore propoſed, that the keepers of the ordinaries ſhould ſupply their gueſts with no other refreſhment than ſoup, bouille, and a cutlet.

In the bill of the new *maximum*, poſted up on the 23d inſt. Beef is fixed at 16 ſous, veal at 18, mutton at 16, freſh pork at 18, lard at 20, and Bayonne hams at 35 ſous per pound; butter of the beſt quality at 32 ſous, Dutch cheeſe at 16 3-4 per pound; freſh eggs at 50 ſous the dozen, and the pint of milk 7 ſous.

Among thoſe who have been recently guillotined are the three brothers Rouganne de Viches, Rouganne de Barodines, and Rouganne de Bellebat; the two brothers Marquis and Count de Balleroy, one of them a Lieutenant-General, the other a Marchal de Camp; the conſtitutional Biſhop of Autun; Gouties, Ex-Preſident of the Conſtituent Aſſembly; Caſtel de la Grange, formerly one of Monſieur's body guards; the Ex-Vicar le Blond; Camille de Jouve, an Admiral; J. B. de Valois, formerly a Captain in the King's own regiment; Moulin, Poſt-maſter of Cherbourg; Porton, Rector of Veaux, &c.

The number of priſoners amounts to 6622. Among theſe are the Notaries Chauron and Sabourdin; Chovart, a Financier; Antoinette Boaret Gumal-di-Montmorin; Auger, a Rector; Buiſſon, Agent to the Duke of York; De Benniere, Vicar de Chaillot; Cheſneaux, Preſident of the Cordeliers; Barois, a Bookſeller; M. de Champcenits, ſon of the late Governor of the Thuilleries; L'Huiler, National Agent of the Department of Paris, &c.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 3.

RETURNS.

Major Maitland ſaid, he roſe under ſome expectation that Mr. Pitt would recede from the opinion he firſt entertained, and concur in the motion he was about to ſubmit.

It was not his intention, he ſaid, to bring forward again any propoſition for printing the returns of the killed and wounded, and the extracts of the gazettes relating to the war, as in his enſuing motion on the general conduct of the campaign, he ſhould be authoriſed to avail himſelf fully of thoſe documents in their preſent ſtate, but the returns of our loſſes of ſtores and ammunition at Dunkirk and Toulon were accounts of a different deſcription, and which it was highly important to the full inveſtigation of the ſubject that he ſhould poſſeſs; though he declined bringing forward the two firſt ſubjects, he yet thought that thoſe motions were very improperly rejected, whether he regarded them in a general view, or as precedents, in both of which caſes, he diſclaimed all perſonal influence, as to him they would be entirely uſeleſs ou this occaſion, however neceſſary they might be to the general information of the Houſe. He could not, at the ſame time, forbear expreſſing his aſtoniſhment that they ſhould have been refuſed by miniſters in oppoſition to the general feeling of the Houſe and country; and when, in fact, as to the firſt, it was known by the return of the killed and wounded, that the number was much ſmaller than what the public generally conceived, for which he was now about to move. The returns would be to him more neceſſary as he expected to hear his motion oppoſed by aſſertion and declamation, inſtead of argument and fact. In this view, therefore, they would be highly important, and could not be refuſed unleſs it was contended, that the Houſe and country have not a right to be informed of every circumſtance relating to the operations of the armies they employ; they became alſo more neceſſary, when it is recollected that the Gazette account of the loſſes of the retreat from Dunkirk had been declared erroneous in the inſtance of the number of guns left behind by the very officer (Sir James Murray) who wrote that account. He profeſſed himſelf at a loſs to ſuggeſt any ground of oppoſition to the motion, as the enemy could receive no information from the diſcloſure, which could only appriſe the Houſe and the country of thoſe facts with which the enemy had been long acquainted.

From this view of the ſubject he repeated his hopes that his motion would receive no oppoſition, and that Mr. Pitt would retract the opinion of it which he had before expreſſed.

He concluded by moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty requeſting that he would give directions that there be laid before the Houſe returns of the number of guns and military ſtores left at Dunkirk and Toulon reſpectively, on the retreat of the Britiſh forces from thoſe places."

Mr. Pitt declared himſelf, on reconſideration, confirmed in the opinion he formerly expreſſed on this ſubject, and by no means inclined to retract it. What fell from the Hon. Gentleman, had rather ſtrengthened his former opinion, as he had confeſſed that it would be uſeleſs to him if the two firſt accounts were printed; if any compromiſe, therefore, were to take place, he expected it would be by an acceſſion of numbers to his ſide, rather than any defection from it.

He objected to printing the return of killed and wounded, as being ſuperfluous, and as unwiſe, by diffuſing the knowledge of the inevitable evils of war, when no good conſequence would ariſe from it. It was true, in this caſe, the calamities were in fact leſs than were apprehended; but as he ſhould not have felt his opinion of the war, or his reſolution to carry it on, at all ſhaken from any degree of thoſe inſeparable evils, he thought it not fair to avail himſelf of the contrary argument, when, from accidental circumſtances, it told in his favour.

He objected to printing the extracts of the Gazettes, becauſe it would, *prima facie*, indicate a ground of ſuſpicion as preparatory to a general inquiry into the circumſtances of the whole campaign; and this, he contended, would lead the Houſe to an extent and detail of inquiry, of which they could not be apprized, and as no ſuſpicion whatever in fact exiſted, he would not conſent to a meaſure which implied that it did.

Whatever opinion the hon. Gentleman had adopted concerning the Britiſh troops, he himſelf had no heſitation to declare, that with the ſingle exception of the ſiege of Dunkirk, they had been as ſucceſsful as they had been brave in every conflict in which they had been engaged. Guns, colours, and ſtores, he ſaid, would be as bad materials for the declamation which was apprehended as for argument. The merits of the campaign would not be defended on the ground that we had taken or loſt, more or leſs of theſe articles. The campaign proved ſucceſsful from the improved ſituation in which we ſtood at its concluſion, compared to that in which we were at the commencement of it.

That ſome ſmall inaccuracy might in ſome inſtance have occurred in the returns contained in the Gazettes was very poſſible, particularly in inſtances of ſpeedy retreat; in which caſe it was well known, he ſuppoſed, that the officer commanding may be leſs able to aſcertain immediately the articles left behind; but this he thought too trivial to conſtitute a ground of minute or ſerious charge, which never ſhould be inſtituted, but in caſes of great importance, and founded on ſtrong ground of ſuſpicion.

He conceived it no part of the duty of a member to give in his individual capacity, any information which the Houſe did not think proper to require, and therefore that hon. gentleman had no right to look even for private explanation from any perſon who may from his official ſtation (as Sir James Murray) have it in his power to give. For theſe reaſons he thought nothing could be more unneceſſary than the preſent motion, which he therefore ſhould reſiſt.

Major Maitland roſe to explain, and diſclaimed all intention of imputing any thing diſreſpectful to the Britiſh troops, as far as they were perſonally engaged in the execution of plans, however unwiſe theſe plans might be in themſelves and unſucceſsful in the event.

Mr. Pitt obſerved, that in that view of the ſubject the motion became more unneceſſary, as his crimination would then only apply to the cabinet, in which the plans were adopted, and yet the motion pointed at a detailed examination of the execution.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that if the doctrine advanced by Mr. Pitt prevailed, the Houſe, though avowedly miſinformed, were neither to have that miſinformation corrected by private or official communication.

The preſent motion, however, he thought expedient, and regarded it as a preliminary to a very neceſſary inquiry into the loſſes and diſhonor of the campaign.

He took for granted, that Mr. Pitt, agreeable to the opinion advanced this night, was highly diſpleaſed with the Attorney-General, for giving the private unaſked information relating to Lord Shelburne's letters. The loſs of men was no objection to a war, he repreſented as a very lofty argument, and one to which he could not accede. Even with reſpect to the continuance of the war, the loſs of men was a fact highly uſeful to be known, as if the object gained was inadequate to that loſs, it would ſuggeſt reaſons to alter the plans of operation. As there appeared no danger of improper diſcloſure to the enemy, and the information was ſuch as the country at large as well as the Houſe ſhould receive, he expreſſed much ſurprize that any oppoſition was made.

Sir James Murray informed the Houſe, that the account of the loſs of guns before Dunkirk, which was inſerted in the Gazette, was the beſt account which at that time could be collected. In fact, however, on more mature inquiry, the number was found ſomething under rated, but not in a degree that would make any meterial impreſſion on the public mind. This inaccuracy aroſe from the expeditious execution of the retreat immediately after it was determined on.—At that period each officer of artillery re-

moved as many guns as was in his power, though when the dispatches were made up, all the returns of cannon brought away had not been received, and therefore he was obliged to take a loose estimate of the commanding officer of the artillery of what had been left behind, namely, 32, when in fact it afterwards appeared that 40 was the real number.

Mr, Grey observed, that there was no imputation at all against Sir J. Murray, but that nothing had been stated which took away the propriety of correcting publicly an erroneous return which had publicly been made. It was the first time, he said, that similar accounts had been refused. In former wars communications of this kind were much more free and abundant. He declared that he had no ways altered his opinion concerning the motions he made for printing the returns already obtained, and extracts from the Gazettes. On those subjects, and on the present, he thought the subject had a right to expect full and explicit information.

Major Maitland said a few words in reply, and expressed much satisfaction, that Sir J. Murray had not adopted Mr. Pitt's hint of silence. Should the motion be negatived, the country, he said, was then to understand, that no reliance could be placed on any source of intelligence how authentic soever it might profess to be.

The motion was then put and negatived.

THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE,

According to the best information received yesterday in town, surrendered to the British Troops without much resistance. This agreeable intelligence was indubitably confirmed by the arrival of the Queen Charlotte Packet, at Falmouth, from the Leeward Islands, after a passage of thirty days.

The Queen Charlotte has dispatches dated the 20th of February, about ten days later than what we yesterday communicated to the public.

April 4.

Lady Wallace has long since informed us, on the authority of Dumourier, that the King of Prussia never entered with sincerity into the league against France, but solely with a view of ruining the House of Austria, which, if effected, would place him at the head of the German Empire. The public do not seem to have placed much reliance upon her Ladyship's assertion. But the event is likely to prove that her information was authentic.

The late King of Prussia, after he had conquered Silesia, secured it to himself by a treaty with Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, and left his ally Louis XV. to prosecute the war as he thought proper. "I have begun (said he) a course of physic for myself, and I advise my quondam friends to do the same."

Whether the present King intends to diet himself, after so much loss of blood, we do not know. But if he should, he has not unfortunately the solid and substantial motives of consolation, which relieved Frederic II. on his sick bed.

As some Literati of Paris, who were assembled at the house of a lady, frequently mentioned the word "*Philosophy*," she asked them what service Philosophy had conferred on the world. "*Madam*," said the celebrated D'Alembert, "*it has cut down the Forest of Prejudices.*"

But what has succeeded to that pretended *forest of prejudices?* Gaudy and the rankest weeds, which now cover the happy soil of France. The extraordinary and calamitous events which have marked the close of the eighteenth century will demonstrate to the latest posterity, that too much philosophy is no less hurtful than too little. France knows it now to her own cost, and we should have known it too, had it not been for the timely and spirited exertions of Government.

Such is the dread with which the Despots of Asia inspire their subjects, or rather slaves, that a Grandee of the Court of Ismahel Sophia, King of Persia, said, that he never withdrew from his presence, without feeling with both hands whether his head was still upon his shoulders!

When we calculate the average number of the persons now imprisoned, either on suspicion or for criminal attempts, in the Department of Paris alone, we may fairly estimate that number at 12,000. If the other Departments have their proportion, there should be in France about 800,000 prisoners, whose property has been confiscated by the late Decree respecting persons apprehended on suspicion of not being the partizans of the Revolutionary Government. Now, when we calculate the number of their heirs the moderate ratio of two to one, we shall find that the Convention, by one dash of the pen, has devoted 1,600,000 persons to absolute ruin.

MAJOR RENNELL.

This gentleman, unquestionably the best orographer of his time, is at the present period busily employed in preparing a map of Syria, in which labour he has been assisted by the venerable Niebuhr. There is no good map of Syria. That of D'Anville is certainly the best; but is acknowledged by the most competent judges to be exceedingly inaccurate.

MR. PALMER.

A life of this unfortunate gentleman, with observations on his various writings, is said to be preparing by Mr. Wakefield. Mr. Palmer is possessed of considerable abilities and learning, and is remarkable for his critical acuteness in matters relating to philology.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 31.

Yesterday a man and horse were drowned at the lower Ferry—there were two men and three horses attempting to pass at the same time—and it was with great difficulty that one of the men and two of the horses were saved.

We hear that in consequence of some of the late western intelligence, a draft of militia was ordered out by the Governor, to reinforce the State Troops—but, it appears that in consequence of a *communication* between the President of the United States and the Governor, the orders for the draft have been revoked by the latter.

The tide on Thursday was higher in our river by three inches than it has been known to be by the oldest inhabitants. Many stores have been filled with it, and goods to a considerable amount damaged. The wind also, on the night of Wednesday, did some injury along the wharves.

DOCTOR PRIESTLEY sailed in the ship Sansom, Capt. Smith, for New-York, in company with the Pigou, from London.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

It has been published, that Spain has acknowledged the *Independence* of France; this amounts to nothing—for it may be truly affirmed, that the French have been an independent people for ages—and at the present moment, are indubitably the *most* independent nation on earth.—The recognition of the *Republic* is the desideratum.

Although the secession of the King of Prussia, from the League against France, is positively asserted in many paragraphs in the London Papers, and it is an event, perhaps highly probable, yet it is to be noticed, that no official statement of the business has appeared.

Some particulars respecting HEBERT *who was lately beheaded at Paris.*

His fate furnishes the world with another instance of human vicissitude. Of obscure birth—little can be said that would interest our readers of that part of his life previous to the Revolution. Nor indeed, till the appearance of a small periodical paper entitled *le Pere du Chene*. Though he was avowedly the author among his own friends, he was politic to remain unknown to the world, pending the violent struggles of the aristocrats and their opponents—but after the king's flight to Varennes, it was then no longer prudence to remain in secret. The inflammatory purport of this paper tended much to aggravate the hatred of the people of Paris against that unfortunate monarch, whose interest now among his best friends began visibly to decline. Its language was calculated for that description of society yclept *la canaille*—replete with low ribaldry, obscenity and what is vulgarly termed *slang*. Judge of such expressions as "Le Pere de Chene bougrement en colere."—"Les jean f..tres des Gardes du Roi."—"A bas madame Veto et le cochon."—"Je dis, que les vrais Sans-Culottes sont le peuple de Paris, f..tre," &c. &c. At this time he was *substitute of the commune*, a place of no inconsiderable consequence, and had the the reputation of being a patriot as *enragé* as any in the republic; notwithstanding which, he was either envied or suspected, and was imprisoned. Chaumette procureur de la commune was his friend; he harangued the people who had assembled round the prison, and declared that he would forfeit his head if Hebert was not the soundest republican in Paris: he was soon after liberated, and was led to the people, who in these cases are sometimes judges. Chaumette embraced him with tears of joy trickling down his cheeks, which was followed by loud acclamations, and the innocence of the Pere du Chene was proclaimed throughout Paris.

Who can believe that the man, who had so much inflamed the minds of the people against their sovereign, who was one whose occupation was to discover suspected or guilty persons, who was supposed to be one who winked at the massacres, and who was publicly declared the soundest republican in Paris, should at last be convicted of conspiracy against the republic, and suffer under the fatal axe of the guillotine!

A TRAVELLER.

31st May, 1794.

From the London Morning Chronicle of April 4.

General Santerre is arrested and sent to the Conciergerie.

An elegant silver inkstand, with the following inscription, was presented on Wednesday last to Doctor Priestley, by three young gentlemen of the University of Cambridge:

"*To JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, D. D. &c. on his Departure into Exile, from a few Members of the University of Cambridge, who regret that this expression of their esteem should be occasioned by the Ingratitude of their Country.*"

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XIX.

MR. FENNO,

LAST evening we had Shakespear's celebrated Comedy, called, *As you like it*. Mr. Chalmers in the character of Jaques, exhibited the inimitable beauty, elegance and strength of the author's ideas, in a more masterly and striking manner, than even Mr. Chalmers himself, has ever done before.—Mr. Marshall in his Comic dissertation on Hobby Horses, acquitted himself with great propriety, and received a very just tribute of applause.

It would be needless to mention Mrs. Marshall and Mr, Bates, who have deservedly gained the most unlimited confidence of a discerning public, were it not, that their performances of last evening, exceeded, the most sanguine expectation.

Miss Willems and Mr. Cleveland, are desired to commit their parts to memory; an indulgent audience, cannot always keep indulgence in exercise, when repeated neglects occur, and when the prompter's lungs and their own ears are in danger, from the necessary bellowing of sentences to help out these actors, who might obtain applause, instead of censure, by greater diligence in getting up their parts.

The Observer is bound in justice to mention Mr. Moreton; he has prodigiously improved since the commencement of the present season; in the two characters of *Orlando* and *Peregrine Forrester*, last evening, too much cannot be said in his favor, and as a general performer, this gentleman bids fair, for a reputation equal, if not superior to any in America; if he cannot equal the Tragic dignity and strength of a Fennel, or the finished commanding air and expression of a Chalmers, or yet the infinite humor of a Bates: He certainly partakes so happily in a composition of all, and this, managed with such winning modesty and grace, that truth must rank him in the most meritorious class of Theatric performers.—It is sincerely wished, he may have a benefit night, at which he will unquestionably receive proofs, of the approbation and attachment of a discerning and generous public.

May 31.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

May 30.

Mr. Murray, moved for a committee to report a bill for the collection of a duty of one cent per ton on all vessels entering the district of Baltimore, for the support of a Health Office. He read an act past by the Legislature of Maryland, at their last session, and explained the general object of their arrangements on this subject—A committee was appointed, viz. Mr. Murray, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Hunter.

Saturday, May 31.

Mr. Murray, reported a bill for the collection of a duty on vessels from foreign voyages, entering the district of Baltimore, for the purpose of supporting a Health Office, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of Maryland.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Brig Yorick, M'Allister,	St. Eustatia
Schr. Experiment, Barton,	Savannah
Sloop Virginia, Seguine,	Norfolk

A PLAIN COOK.

WANTED a middle aged single Woman, who understands plain Cooking; to such a one *the best wages will be given.*

Apply to the Printer.

May 31 10t

*** The eastern mails due yesterday and to day, are not arrived—The southern mail is in, but brought no Newspapers.

To Correspondents.

"Hints, or Materials &c."—contain, what appear to be personal allusions of an objectionable cast—We submit it to our correspondent whether the *cui bono* will not apply with too much force to some of his remarks to justify their publication.

FEATHERS and FLOWERS

Fans, Black Lace, Window Glass, and

R I C E,

FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

No. 117, north Second street.

May 31 dtf

Guthrie's Geography improved.

THE subscription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be closed this day—and on Monday the subscription will open at fourteen dollars, exclusive of the price of binding.

The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are those of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Tenessee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. These maps have never been given in any former system of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be sufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.

N. B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the respective state maps, will be far more complete than any one yet published, and be printed on two large sheets of paper, nearly the size of the late Mr. Murray's map.

May 31 d

WANTED,

A Journeyman Printer,

Enquire at No. 8, north Fifth street.

May 31 3t

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. WARRELL'S NIGHT.

On MONDAY EVENING,

JUNE 2.

Will be presented,

A COMIC OPERA, called

Lionel and Clarissa;

OR,

The School for Fathers.

Sir John Flowerdale,	Mr. Whitlock
Col. Oldboy,	Mr. Bates
Jessamy,	Mr. Moreton
Lionel,	Mr. Marshall
Harman,	Mr. Cleveland
Jenkins,	Mr. Darley
Servants,	Messrs. Darley, jun. Blissett, and J. Warrell
Lady Oldboy,	Mrs. Shaw
Clarissa, (with additional songs)	Mrs. Warrell
Diana,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Jenny,	Miss Willems

End of 2d act, a HORNPIPE, by Master T. Warrell.

End of the Opera, a new Comic Pastoral Ballet, composed by Mr. Francis, called

L'Amour trouve les Moyens;

Or the

FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.

By Mons. Belona, Mr. Blissett. Mr. Darley jun. Master T. Warrell, Mr. Francis, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, never performed here, written by John O'Keefe, Esq. author of the Poor Soldier, Agreeable Surprize, &c. called

Modern Antiques;

OR,

The Merry Mourners.

Cockletop,	Mr. Francis
Frank,	Mr. Green
Joey,	Mr. Bates
Napkin,	Mr. Blisset
Hearty,	Mr. De Moulin
Thomas,	Mr. Warrell
Mrs Cockletop,	Mrs. Shaw
Mrs. Camomile,	Mrs. Rowson
Belinda,	Mrs. Cleveland
Nan,	Mrs. Francis
Flounce,	Mrs. Bates
Betty,	Miss Rowson

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Warrell, No. 31, north Seventh street. At the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

Also at the Library.

On Wednesday the tragedy of ROMEO and JULIET, with the ROMP, for the benefit of Mrs. MARSHALL.

Mr. Darley's Night will be on Friday.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's. Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street.

208

Philadelphia, March, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A

Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar;

And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.

2. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.

3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.

4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.

5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.

6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.

7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.

8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.

9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.

10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.

11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.

12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.

2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.

3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by
D. RITTENHOUSE.
To which have been added,
The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL,
and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Aſia. 5. Africa. 6. South America. 7. Cook's diſcoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11. Auſtrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19 Ireland. 20 Weſt-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary ſphere. 23. Copernican ſyſtem.

With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Penſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20 State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtate, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. mwaſtf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry ſtreets.

May 15 1w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, *North Third ſtreet.*

May 6 mw&ſ10t

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,

FOR SALE AT

No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ſtf

ESSENCE

For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, *Golden-Square, London.*

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at

Poyntell's Stationary Store,

No. 21, Second ſtreet.

April 24. tuth&s 3w

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

Treaſury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.

27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal-pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. &c.

200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.

210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 19 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.

5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.

30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly. tth&3w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill.

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the devi e in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and they going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794.

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe,

and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&ttf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridg, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 buſhels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 35, *No. Water Street.*

May 15. dtf5

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JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Cheſnut Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN,
D. D.

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next; and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

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